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character. Smallpox is gradually decreasing, and I expect by the end of September the epidemic to be over from want of new material. Yellow fever, on the contrary, is increasing daily, and the cases generally end fatally. Remittent fever and the pernicious form of malaria cause many deaths, and dysentery and diarrhea prevail to more or less extent.

Respectfully, yours,

HENRY S. CAMINERO, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

HABANA, CUBA, *August 21, 1896.*

Yellow fever among the Spanish troops in Habana and everywhere they go.

BURGESS.
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

Report of mortality in Guantanamo during July, 1896.

GUANTANAMO, *August 6, 1896.*

SIR: I have this day received from the president of the board of health the following note of deaths which have occurred during the month of July, excluding deaths among the troops: Common, 75 deaths; smallpox, 43 deaths; yellow fever, 13 deaths; total, 131 deaths.

I remain yours truly,

M. MASON,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSUL, *St. Jago de Cuba.*

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—*Buenos Ayres.*—Month of May, 1896. Estimated population, 688,950. Total deaths, 1,045, including smallpox, 15; enteric fever, 24; scarlet fever, 21; diphtheria, 24, and whooping cough, 4.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town.*—Four weeks ended August 14, 1896. Estimated population, 1,472. One death; no death from contagious disease.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended August 15, 1896. Estimated population, 1,500. One death; no death from contagious disease.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended August 12, 1896. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths.

BERMUDA.—Two weeks ended August 14, 1896. Estimated population, 15,013. No deaths.

BRAZIL—*Ceara.*—Month of May, 1896. Estimated population, 44,000. Total deaths, 140, including 3 from beriberi.

Month of June, 1896. Total deaths, 136, including 3 from beriberi.

CUBA—*Habana.*—Under date of August 22, 1896, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 236 deaths in this city during the week ended August 20, 1896. Fifty-six of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 145 new cases; 13 were caused by enteric fever, 11 by so-called pernicious fever, 4 by paludal fever, 1 by diphtheria, 6 by dysentery, 14 by enteritis, 1 by cholera infantum, 23 by smallpox, 4 by pneumonia, and 32 by tuberculosis. Fifty of the 56 deaths by yellow